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Much attention is being paid to the training of loggers and woodworkers. From 1948 to 1951, about 40,000 workers were qualified, 20,000 of them in 1951 alone. During the same period, 1,147 graduates of intermediate technical schools and 188 graduates of specialized technical and engineering institutes were employed in logging and woodworking. Through the introduction of the Stakhanovite system and socialist competitions, the 1950 production was about 15 percent higher than the 1949 production, while production in 1951 was about 32 percent higher than in 1949.

Every wage earner in the lumber sector now has a right to a paid vacation. Since 1950, instead of the old type of mud huts, 768 groups of clean log houses have been built. In 1950 there were built 499 houses for workmen; in 1951 some 500 houses were added. The most remote logging camps have shops and mess halls with good food. In 1951 alone, 106 mess halls with accommodations for nearly 6,000 persons were built.

There are many problems to be solved by workers and technicians in the lumber industry. Special attention must be given to mechanizing the heavy work at logging camps, better use of existing equipment, and introduction of small mechanical devices. A larger number of workers must learn to apply the Soviet Kotlyar method, to introduce socialist competitions, and to improve quality while lowering costs.

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